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(54) **TIME-DUPLEX WIRELESS TELEPHONE WITH IMPROVED HEARING-AID COMPATIBILITY**

SCHNURLOSES ZEITDUPLEXTELEFON MIT VERBESSERTER HÖRGERÄTEKOMPATIBILITÄT

TELEPHONE SANS FIL DUPLEXE DANS LE TEMPS PRESENTANT UNE COMPATIBILITE AMELIOREE AVEC LES APPAREILS AUDITIFS

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 096, no. 010, 31 October 1996 & JP 08 162995 A (NEC CORP)**

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Description

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to a time-duplex wireless telephone that reduces magnetic coupling between the wireless telephone and hearing aids.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Time-duplex wireless telephones are used throughout the world and are employed in cellular systems such as the European GSM system, the U.S. IS54 system and the Japanese PDC system. Time-duplex wireless telephones are wireless telephones that intermittently transmit speech with a transmitter and receive speech with a receiver. The transmitter operates for a short time slot in a repetitive frame period to transmit speech to a base station alternating with the receiver operating in a different short time slot to receive speech from the base station. Time-duplex wireless telephones are advantageous in not requiring simultaneous transmission and reception, allowing costs to be reduced and giving longer battery life.

[0003] One problem with time-duplex wireless telephones is that the transmitter consumes higher current from the battery than the receiver. This causes the current drawn from the battery to be cyclic at the frame repetition rate. The cyclic current gives rise to an alternating transmission magnetic field that may cause magnetic coupling with certain types of hearing aids. The magnetic coupling that may occur between a wireless telephone and certain hearing aids may generate noise or hum in the hearing aid making use of the wireless telephone less than optimal.

[0004] A wireless telephone is needed that will reduce magnetic coupling and hum generated in certain hearing aids when a person with a hearing aid uses the wireless telephone. Unrelated art areas have addressed magnetic coupling and techniques for reducing magnetic coupling have been referred to as "humbucking". For example, in certain types of antique radio sets that operated from the AC supply hum at one or two times the supply frequency could originate in a number of ways.

[0005] One particular source of hum was use of a loudspeaker having an electromagnet instead of a permanent magnet. The electromagnet's coils served a dual purpose and also provided a smoothing inductance for the main supply rectifiers. In removing supply ripple from the supply, the speaker's electromagnet caused an AC field at the ripple frequency which induced a hum component into the speaker armature coil. To remove this, a known practice was to provide an auxiliary winding around the electromagnet's coil to obtain a sample of the ripple signal by transformer action. This was then added in antiphase in series with the speaker's armature coil to cancel hum. The extra winding was known as a "humbucking coil" and functioned to cancel an internal voltage fed to the speaker.

[0006] Another source of hum that was reduced by a technique known as "humbucking" occurred when directly heated filament tubes were connected to an AC filament supply. If one end of the filament was grounded and the other connected to an AC filament supply, then part of the filament, which was also the cathode, would have a line-frequency voltage relative to the control grid. This line frequency voltage caused anode current fluctuations at the line frequency and therefore hum in the speaker. One method to avoid that was to use a center-tapped filament transformer such that one end of the filament was energized with an antiphase line frequency component compared to the other. If the tube filament was symmetrically constructed, line frequency hum was thereby reduced. This arrangement was sometimes improved by using a variable potentiometer across the filament transformer winding to provide a variable center tap connection to ground. The tap position could then be adjusted to provide improved cancellation, not only of the filament-induced hum but also of other sources of line frequency hum. The process of adjusting the tap position was known as "bucking the hum."

[0007] More recently, adaptive humbucking has been provided on certain musical instrument amplifiers. Electric guitars are usually coupled by long leads to heavy high-power amplifiers to provide the artist with mobility. The long leads are a potential source of hum pick-up. In certain constructions, the amplifier may contain a means to inject a variable amount of line frequency or ripple or its harmonics in order to cancel the hum. This may be done when no music is being played by manually initiating the "humbucking" operation.

[0008] Another type of humbucking is a method for removing unwanted long-term repetitive components from an audio system that are related to a line frequency. A trigger clock is generated from line supply voltage zero crossings and synchronizes the sampling of the audio output into a digital signal processor (DSP) memory. The DSP accumulates like samples from one line period to the next in order to build a picture of the line-frequency-related interference waveform. Other, wanted signal components that would not in general correlate with the line frequency are averaged out of this process so only the interference waveform is obtained, which is then subtracted from the audio output. If the process successfully removes all repetitive components, the cancellation waveform ceases to accumulate and convergence has occurred.

SUMMARY

[0009] The wireless telephone of the present invention is designed for people with hearing aids. The wireless telephone includes a battery, a radio circuit, and a humbucking coil. The radio circuit is connected to the battery and has a transmit mode where transmit signals

are transmitted and a receive mode where received signals are received. The radio circuit intermittently is switched between the transmit mode and the receive mode. The radio circuit generates a transmission magnetic field when the radio circuit is transmitting transmit signals. A humbucking coil is connected in the radio circuit to generate a cancellation magnetic field that is directly proportional to the transmission magnetic field and in antiphase with the transmission magnetic field. The cancellation magnetic field at least partially cancels the transmission magnetic field and reduces magnetic coupling between the wireless telephone and a hearing aid used in conjunction with the wireless telephone.

[0010] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a time-duplex wireless telephone that reduces hum pickup in a hearing aid during use of the wireless telephone.

[0011] Another object of the present invention is to provide a humbucking coil for generating a cancellation magnetic field that is directly proportional to the magnetic field generated by the radio circuit of the wireless telephone during operation.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0012] Figure 1 is a simplified block diagram of a preferred embodiment wireless telephone.

[0013] Figure 2 is a schematic side view of a wireless telephone of the preferred embodiment depicting the physical location of components in the wireless telephone.

[0014] Figure 3a is a electrical schematic showing the humbucking coil connected between the power amplifier and battery according to the preferred embodiment.

[0015] Figure 3b is an equivalent electrical schematic showing the humbucking coil connected between the battery and power amplifier according to the preferred embodiment.

[0016] Figure 4 is a simplified block diagram of an alternate embodiment wireless telephone.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0017] Referring to the drawings, a time-duplex wireless telephone according to the present invention is shown and indicated by the numeral 10. In the preferred embodiment, wireless telephone 10 is telephone of the type which is operational in a TDMA cellular system such as the European GSM system, the U.S. IS54 system and the Japanese PDC system. The wireless telephone 10 is a time-duplex telephone that receives signals from a base station and transmits signals to the base station during different time slots in a conventional manner. The present invention is directed to a time-duplex wireless telephone 10 that has been adapted to reduce magnetic coupling between the wireless telephone 10 and a hearing aid or other electronic apparatus placed in a location proximate to the wireless telephone 10. The present invention is applicable to any time-duplex wireless telephone that transmits and receives at different times. Accordingly, the time-duplex wireless telephone 10 of the present invention can be employed in various time division multiple access (TDMA) and code division multiple access (CDMA) cellular systems.

[0018] As shown in Figure 1, wireless telephone 10 generally includes a radio circuit 12, a humbucking coil 14, a power source or battery 16, and various telephone components such as an earpiece 18, microphone 20, keyboard 22 and display 24. Radio circuit 12 is a conventional radio circuit that provides for intermittent reception and transmission by operating a transmit/receive (T/R) switch 26 from a controller 28 that includes control circuitry. The T/R switch 26 alternatively connects an antenna 32 to receiver 32 to switch the wireless telephone 10 too a receive mode and to transmitter 34 to switch wireless telephone 10 to a transmit mode.

[0019] The total active circuitry in the radio circuit 12 is shown partitioned into a receiver 32 that operates intermittently, transmitter 34 that operates intermittently and more or less continuously active controller 28. The receiver 32, transmitter 34, and controller 28 include conventional receiver, transmitter, and control circuits, respectively. This partitioning shown in Figure 1 is not meant to imply any particular physical partitioning but rather a functional partitioning. Nevertheless, it is usual that the transmitter circuits of transmitter 34, which consume the highest intermittent currents to be drawn from battery (16), are contained in a physically distinct component or Power Amplifier (PA) chip. The PA chip is usually connected directly to the battery 16 to avoid the voltage drop or losses associated with any switch or regulator circuit. The transmitter 32 is designed in a conventional manner to be disabled when T/R switch 26 is switched to connect the antenna 30 to the receiver circuitry 32. The transmitter 32 is disabled by removing a bias signal or the radio frequency drive signal, upon which it ceases to consume current although it remains connected to the battery 16.

[0020] The transmitter 34, receiver 32, and controller 28 are connected to the battery 16 by a supply path 36. The supply path 36 is formed by tracks within a printed circuit board that lead from the positive lead 16a of battery 16 to the radio circuitry 12. The battery current path 36 is schematically shown in Figure 1 to include a receiver path 36a, controller path 36b, and a transmitter path 36c. Low currents flow through the receiver path 36a to receiver 32 and through the controller path 36b to the controller 28. These low currents do not typically induce magnetic field that could cause problematic coupling with hearing aids.

[0021] High currents do flow through the transmitter 34. The transmitter current from battery 16 flows to transmitter 34 in a loop formed by transmitter path 36c and a ground path 36d. Ground path 36d extends from the negative terminal 16b of battery 16 to the ground

terminal 34b of transmitter 34.

[0022] The transmitter current flows in a loop during transmission creating a transmission magnetic field. The greater the area of the loop, the greater the magnetic field will be at a given distance from the wireless telephone 10. The actual, physical path taken by transmitter current flowing from the battery 16 to the transmitter 34 may be quite complicated and not usually designed to be of any particular form. Attempts can be made in design to minimize area of the current loop around the PC board through which transmitter current flows, but the large physical size of the battery may make the battery field then dominate.

[0023] Humbucking coil 14 in the preferred embodiment is connected in the transmitter path 36c to bypass a fraction of the transmitter current and generate a cancellation magnetic field. The humbucking coil 14 generates a cancellation magnetic field that is directly proportional to the transmitter current, and that is in antiphase with the transmission magnetic field. As discussed in more detail below, the humbucking coil 14 generates a cancellation magnetic field that at least partially cancels the transmission magnetic field to reduce coupling between the wireless telephone 10 and other electronic apparatuses such as hearing aids.

[0024] Referring to Figure 2, wireless telephone 10 is schematically shown. A removable, rechargeable battery 16 is attached to the back side of the wireless telephone 10 and earpiece 18 is connected to the front side. Battery 16 and earpiece 18 are electrically connected to a printed circuit board 40. A transmitter power amplifier 42 (PA), which includes transmitter circuits of transmitter 34, lies at a top end of wireless telephone 10 in as close proximity to the antenna 30 as possible in order to minimize RF losses, and the battery terminals 16a and 16b lie at the bottom end. The transmitter current must therefore pass from one end of the wireless telephone 10 clear to the other end through a path which in the prior art was largely accidental in shape.

[0025] The humbucking path 14a connects the positive battery terminal 16a from a point near the battery terminal 16a on the PC board 40 to another point in the transmission path 36c on the PC board 40 near the transmitter power amplifier 42. The humbucking path 14a connects that humbucking coil 14 in the transmission path 36c so that a portion of the transmission current will flow through the humbucking coil 14 when the transmitter 34 is activated. The humbucking coil 14 is placed in the wireless telephone 10 in a location that will place the humbucking coil 14 generally adjacent a hearing aid when the wireless telephone 10 is held to a person's ear during use. In the preferred embodiment, the humbucking coil 14 encircles the earpiece 18 and is located in an upper front portion of the wireless telephone 10. This results in the humbucking coil generating a cancellation magnetic field in a location proximate the earpiece 18 where a hearing aid will be located when the wireless telephone 10 is held adjacent to a person's ear. Accordingly, the humbucking coil 14 provides for greatest coupling in the area where the hearing aid will be located during use of the wireless telephone 10.

[0026] The dimensions, sense, orientation and number of turns of the humbucking coil 14 must of course be determined by experimentation using a particular wireless telephone 10 design in order to generate a cancellation magnetic field that effectively cancels the transmission magnetic field. The humbucking coil 14 is not necessarily oriented or placed exactly as drawn in Figure 2, which is meant only to be illustrative of the principle of locating the humbucking coil 14 such that it will be generally adjacent the hearing aid during use of the wireless telephone 10.

[0027] Figure 3a and 3b show schematic representations of the transmission path 36c connecting the battery 16 to the power amplifier (PA) 42. The transmission path 36c for current flow between battery 16 and power amplifier 42 is optionally extended by inclusion of a little extra, deliberate tract length or humbucking resistor 44 on the printed circuit board 40. The humbucking resistor 44 allows a selected small voltage drop to occur, allowing a proportion of the transmission current to flow through the humbucking coil 14 which is connected in parallel to the transmission path 36c, as shown in the equivalent electrical circuit of Figure 3b. The extra track length forming the humbucking resistor 44 can optionally comprise a meander line with breakable links to provide a means of adjusting the amount of transmission current that is bypassed through the humbucking coil 14.

[0028] Bypassing only a fraction of the transmission current is not meant to imply a limitation of the invention to this mode. Indeed, the humbucking coil 14 may bypass a fraction of the entire battery current consumed by all circuits. To bypass a fraction of the entire battery current, the humbucking resistor 44 is positioned in the battery path to receive the entire battery current and the humbucking coil is connected in parallel with the humbucking resistor 44.

[0029] Moreover, the inventive introduction of a humbucking coil 14 to reduce radiated magnetic hum fields is not restricted to a passive implementation as shown in Figure 2 and Figures 3a and 3b. As an alternative, humbucking coil 14 could be provided that would only require a small current drive to produce a cancelling field. The low-current drive could be provided by a transistor switch activated by the transmit enable signal to the T/R switch, for example. In the case of a PIN diode switch, the diode current itself could flow through the humbucking coil thus obtaining dual use of the same current for efficiency. Such a low current is more convenient to adjust in the case that adjustment is necessary, but also creates the need to adjust it in proportion to the current consumption of power amplifier 42 in order to achieve cancellation. This could be achieved by use of a D-to-A converter to convert digitally prestored current values to currents in relation to the transmit power

level selected, or could be user-adjusted by means of the display 24 and keyboard 22 for best operation.

[0030] Turning to Figure 4, a wireless telephone 10a according to an alternative embodiment is shown. Wireless telephone 10a includes the components of the wireless telephone 10 shown in Figures 1,2,3a & 3b. In wireless telephone 10a, however, the humbucking coil 14 is connected to a current drive 50 which passes current through the humbucking coil 14 for generating the cancellation magnetic field. The current drive 50 is adjustable to control the current passing through the humbucking coil 14 and the corresponding cancellation magnetic field generated. The current drive is preferably a D-to-A converter. The D-to-A converter includes prestored current values and generates a selected current to be passed through the humbucking coil 14 based on the prestored current value selected.

[0031] Controller 28 activates and selects a prestored current value in the current drive 50 by outputting a control signal to the current drive 50. The control signal activates the current drive 50 when the transmitter 34 is transmitting by using, for example, the transmit enable signal. In one embodiment, the control signal also represents a prestored current value that corresponds to the current consumption of the transmitter 34. The control current, accordingly, causes the current drive 50 to be adjusted in proportion to the current consumption of the transmitter 34. In another embodiment, the prestored current value outputted to the current drive 50 can be user-selected using the keyboard 22, allowing a user of wireless telephone 10a to manually adjust the cancellation magnetic field.

Claims

1. A wireless telephone (10) comprising:

   a) a power source (16);
   b) a radio circuit (12) connected to said power source (16) and having a transmit mode where transmit signals are transmitted by a transmitter (34) and a receiver mode where receive signals are received by receive circuitry (32), said radio circuit (12) intermittently switched between said transmit mode and said receive mode, and wherein said radio circuit (12) generates a transmission magnetic field when said radio circuit is transmitting transmit signals; and
   c) a humbucking coil (14) connected to said radio circuit (12) for generating a cancellation magnetic field that is directly proportional to said transmission magnetic field so as to at least partially cancel said transmission magnetic field and reduce magnetic coupling between said wireless telephone (10) and proximate electronic apparatuses.

2. The wireless telephone of claim 1, further including an earpiece (18) for converting said receive signals to corresponding acoustic signals, and wherein said humbucking coil (14) is disposed adjacent said earpiece (18) so as to generate said cancellation magnetic field in an area proximate said earpiece (18) so that magnetic coupling between said wireless telephone (10) and electronic apparatuses proximate said earpiece is reduced.

3. The wireless telephone of claim 1, wherein said humbucking coil (14) generates said cancellation magnetic field in antiphase with said transmission magnetic field.

4. The wireless telephone of claim 1, including a supply path (36c) for passing supply current from said power supply (16) to said transmitter (34) and said receiver (32), wherein said humbucking coil (14) is connected to said supply path (36c) to bypass a fraction of said supply current during transmission of transmit signals.

5. The wireless telephone of claim 1, wherein the supply path (36c) includes a transmitter path for passing transmitter current from said power supply to said transmitter, wherein said humbucking coil (14) is connected in said transmitter path so as to pass a fraction of said transmitter current, and wherein said fraction of said transmitter current passing through said humbucking coil (14) is directly proportional to said transmitter current such that said cancellation magnetic field is directly proportional to said transmission magnetic field.

6. The wirelees telephone of claim 4, wherein the humbucking coil (14) is connected in parallel across a path length (44) in said supply path having a selected resistance.

7. The wireless telephone of claim 6, wherein the resistance of said path length (44) in said supply path is adjustable so as to adjust said fraction of said supply current passing through said humbucking coil (14).

8. The wireless telephone of claim 1, further including a current drive (50) connecting said humbucking coil (14) to said radio circuit (12), said current drive (50) passing current through said humbucking coil (14) so as to generate said cancellation magnetic field.

9. The wireless telephone of claim 8, wherein said current drive (50) is adjustable to control the current outputted by said current drive.

10. The wireless telephone of claim 9, further including

means for adjusting said current drive (50) so as to output current from said current drive in proportion to said current consumed by said transmitter means (34).

11. The wireless telephone of claim 9, wherein said current drive (50) is adjustable in response to keyboard (22) inputs from said wireless telephone.

Patentansprüche

1. Drahtloses Telefon (10), das folgendes aufweist:

   a) eine Leistungsquelle (16),
   b) eine Funkverbindung (12), die mit der Leistungsquelle (16) verbunden ist und einen Sendebetrieb hat, in welchem Sendesignale durch einen Sender (34) gesendet werden, und einen Empfangsbetrieb, in welchem Empfangssignale durch eine Empfangsschaltung (32) empfangen werden, wobei die Funkverbindung (12) zwischen dem Sendebetrieb und dem Empfangsbetrieb intermittierend umgeschaltet wird, und wobei die Funkverbindung (12) ein Sende-Magnetfeld erzeugt, wenn die Funkverbindung Sendesignale sendet; und
   c) eine Brummkompensationsspule (14), die mit der Funkverbindung (12) verbunden ist, zum Erzeugen eines Lösch-Magnetfelds, das direkt proportional zum Sende-Magnetfeld ist, um das Sende-Magnetfeld wenigstens teilweise zu löschen und eine Magnetkopplung zwischen dem drahtlosen Telefon (10) und in der Nähe angeordneten elektronischen Geräten zu reduzieren.

2. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 1, das weiterhin eine Hörmuschel (18) zum Umwandeln der Empfangssignale in entsprechende akustische Signale enthält, und wobei die Brummkompensationsspule (14) nahe der Hörmuschel (18) angeordnet ist, um das Lösch-Magnetfeld in einem Bereich zu erzeugen, der nahe der Hörmuschel (18) ist, so daß eine Magnetkopplung zwischen dem drahtlosen Telefon (10) und elektronischen Geräten in der Nähe der Hörmuschel reduziert wird.

3. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Brummkompensationsspule (14) das Lösch-Magnetfeld gegenphasig zum Sende-Magnetfeld erzeugt.

4. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 1, das einen Versorgungspfad (36c) zum Führen eines Versorgungsstroms von der Leistungsversorgung (16) zum Sender (34) und zum Empfänger (32) enthält, wobei die Brummkompensationsspule (14) mit dem Versorgungspfad (36c) verbunden ist, um einen Bruchteil des Versorgungsstroms während eines Sendens von Sendesignalen umzuleiten.

5. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Versorgungspfad (36c) einen Senderpfad zum Führen von Senderstrom von der Leistungsversorgung zum Sender enthält, wobei die Brummkompensationsspule (14) im Senderpfad angeschlossen ist, um einen Bruchteil des Senderstroms zu führen, und wobei der Bruchteil des Senderstroms, der durch die Brummkompensationsspule (14) läuft, direkt proportional zum Senderstrom ist, so daß das Lösch-Magnetfeld direkt proportional zum Sende-Magnetfeld ist.

6. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 4, wobei die Brummkompensationsspule (14) über eine Pfadlänge (44) im Versorgungspfad mit einem ausgewählten Widerstand parallelgeschaltet ist.

7. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 6, wobei der Widerstandswert der Pfadlänge (44) im Versorgungspfad einstellbar ist, um den Bruchteil des Versorgungsstroms einzustellen, der durch die Brummkompensationsspule (14) läuft.

8. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 1, das weiterhin einen Stromantrieb (50) enthält, der die Brummkompensationsspule (14) mit der Funkverbindung (12) verbindet, wobei der Stromantrieb (15) Strom durch die Brummkompensationsspule (14) führt, um das Lösch-Magnetfeld zu erzeugen.

9. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 8, wobei der Stromantrieb (50) einstellbar ist, um den durch den Stromantrieb ausgegebenen Strom zu steuern.

10. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 9, das weiterhin eine Einrichtung zum Einstellen des Stromantriebs (50) enthält, um einen Strom vom Stromantrieb proportional zum Strom auszugeben, der durch die Sendeeinrichtung (34) verbraucht wird.

11. Drahtloses Telefon nach Anspruch 9, wobei der Stromantrieb (50) in Antwort auf Eingaben auf einem Tastenfeld (22) vom drahtlosen Telefon (10) einstellbar ist.

Revendications

1. Téléphone sans fil (10) comprenant :

   a) une source (16) d'énergie ;
   b) un circuit radio (12) connecté à ladite source (16) d'énergie et possédant un mode émission, dans lequel des signaux d'émission sont émis

par un émetteur (34) et un mode réception, dans lequel des signaux de réception sont reçus par des circuits récepteurs (32), ledit circuit radio (12) basculant de manière intermittente entre ledit mode émission et ledit mode réception, et dans lequel ledit circuit radio (12) engendre un champ magnétique d'émission lorsque ledit circuit radio émet des signaux d'émission ; et

c) une bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement connectée audit circuit radio (12) pour engendrer un champ magnétique d'annulation qui est directement proportionnel audit champ magnétique d'émission, de façon à annuler au moins partiellement ledit champ magnétique d'émission et à réduire le couplage magnétique entre ledit téléphone sans fil (10) et des appareils électroniques avoisinants.

2. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un écouteur (18) destiné à convertir lesdits signaux de réception en des signaux acoustiques correspondants, et dans lequel ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement est disposée à côté dudit écouteur (18) de façon à engendrer ledit champ magnétique d'annulation dans une zone voisine dudit écouteur (18), de façon à réduire le couplage magnétique entre ledit téléphone sans fil (10) et des appareils électroniques proches dudit écouteur.

3. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement engendre ledit champ magnétique d'annulation en opposition de phase avec ledit champ magnétique d'émission.

4. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 1, incluant un trajet (36c) d'alimentation destiné à faire passer un courant d'alimentation provenant de ladite alimentation (16) en énergie vers ledit émetteur (34) et vers ledit récepteur (32), dans lequel ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement est connectée audit trajet (36c) d'alimentation pour faire passer en dérivation une fraction dudit courant d'alimentation, pendant l'émission de signaux d'émission.

5. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le trajet (36c) d'alimentation comprend un trajet d'émetteur destiné à faire passer un courant d'émetteur provenant de ladite alimentation en énergie vers ledit émetteur, dans lequel ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement est connectée dans ledit trajet d'émetteur de façon à faire passer une fraction dudit courant d'émetteur, et dans lequel ladite fraction dudit courant d'émetteur passant dans ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement est directement proportionnelle audit courant d'émetteur de façon que ledit champ magnétique d'annulation soit directement proportionnel audit champ magnétique d'émission.

6. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement est connectée en parallèle aux bornes d'une certaine longueur (44) de trajet dudit trajet d'alimentation, ayant une résistance choisie.

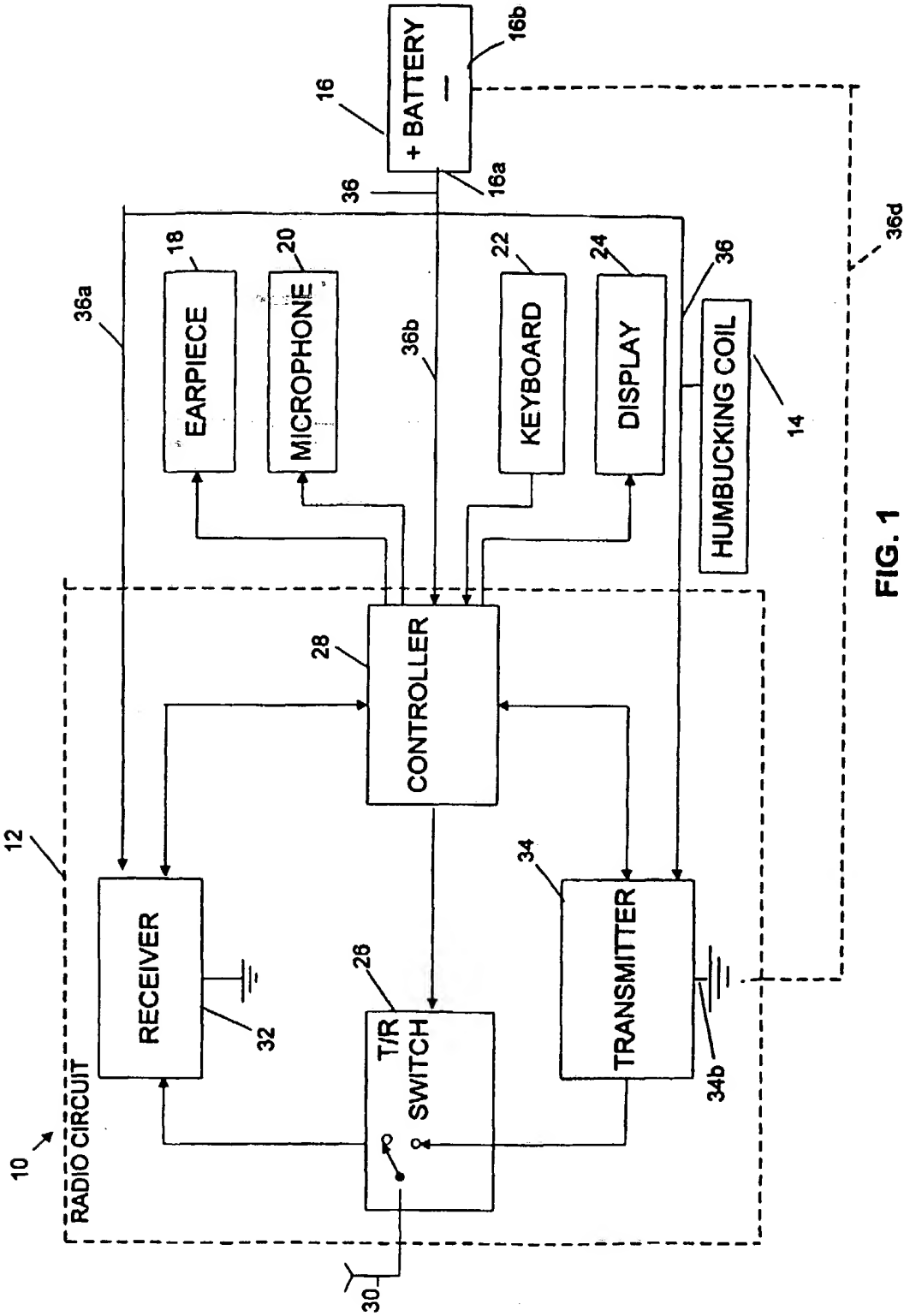
7. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 6, dans lequel la résistance de ladite longueur (44) de trajet dudit trajet d'alimentation est réglable de façon à régler ladite fraction dudit courant d'alimentation passant dans ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement.

8. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre un circuit (50) d'attaque en courant connectant ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement audit circuit radio (10), ledit circuit (50) d'attaque en courant faisant passer un courant à travers ladite bobine (14) d'élimination de ronflement, de façon à engendrer ledit champ magnétique d'annulation.

9. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 8, dans lequel ledit circuit (50) d'attaque en courant est réglable pour commander le courant sorti par ledit circuit d'attaque en courant.

10. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 9, comprenant en outre un moyen destiné à régler ledit circuit (50) d'attaque en courant de façon à sortir, dudit circuit d'attaque en courant, du courant en proportion dudit courant consommé par ledit moyen (34) émetteur.

11. Téléphone sans fil selon la revendication 9, dans lequel ledit circuit (50) d'attaque en courant est réglable en réponse à des entrées de clavier (22) provenant dudit téléphone sans fil.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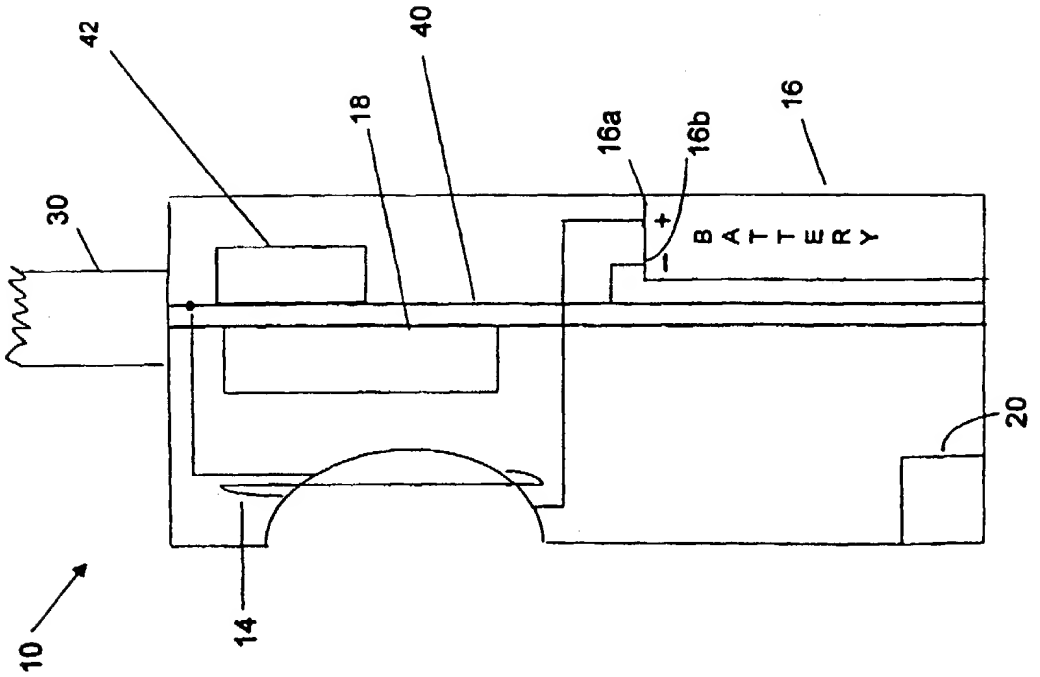
36d
18
EARPIECE
20
MICROPHONE
22
KEYBOARD
24
DISPLAY
36
36a
36b
HUMBUCKING COIL
14
28
CONTROLLER
12
RECEIVER
32
26
T/R SWITCH
34
TRANSMITTER
34b
10
RADIO CIRCUIT
30

FIG. 1

FIG. 2



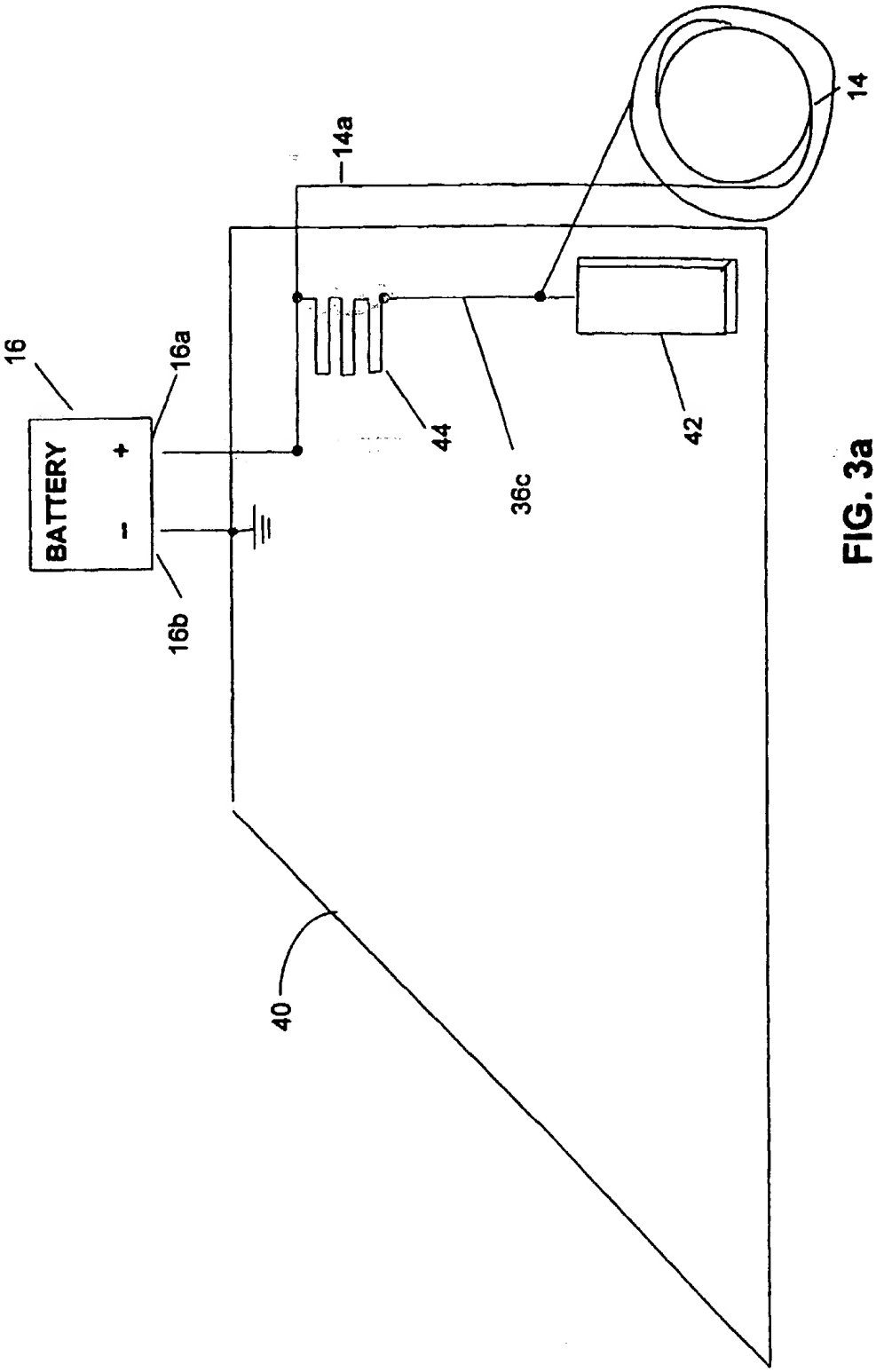


FIG. 3a

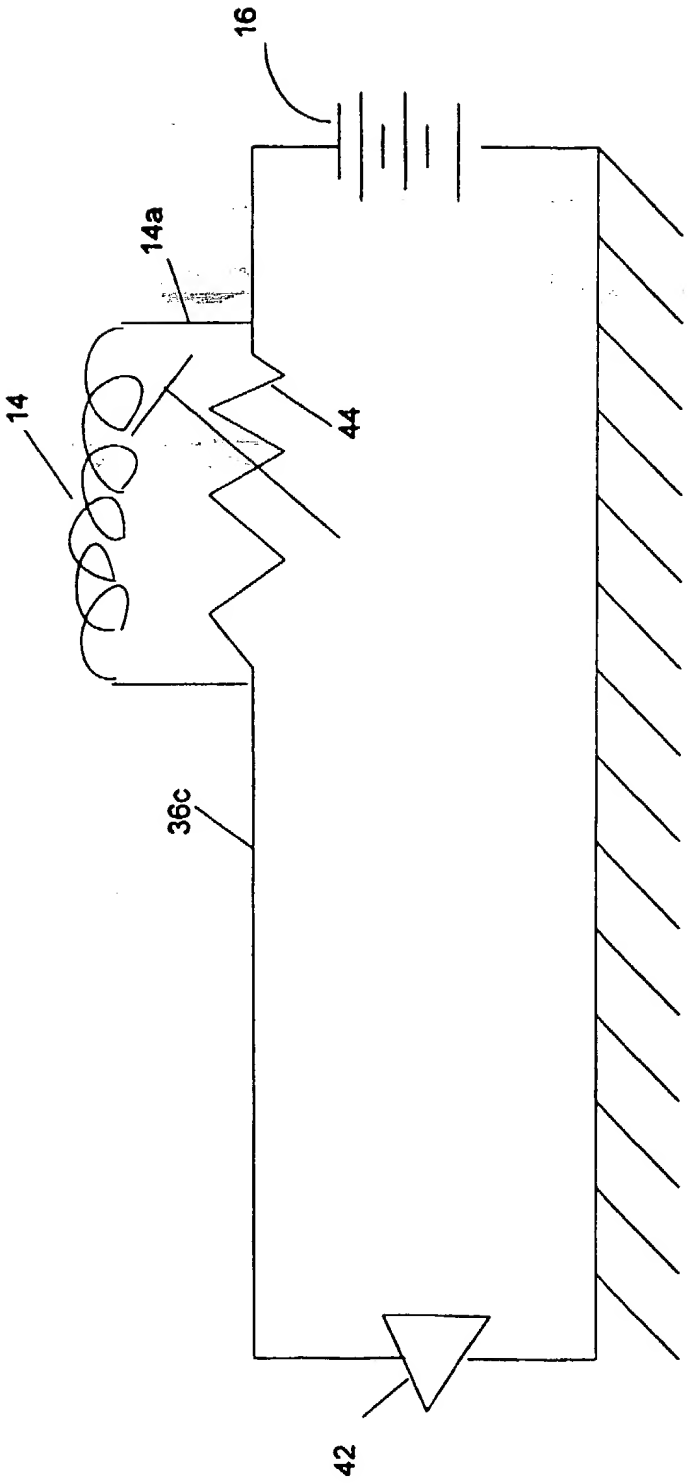


FIG. 3b

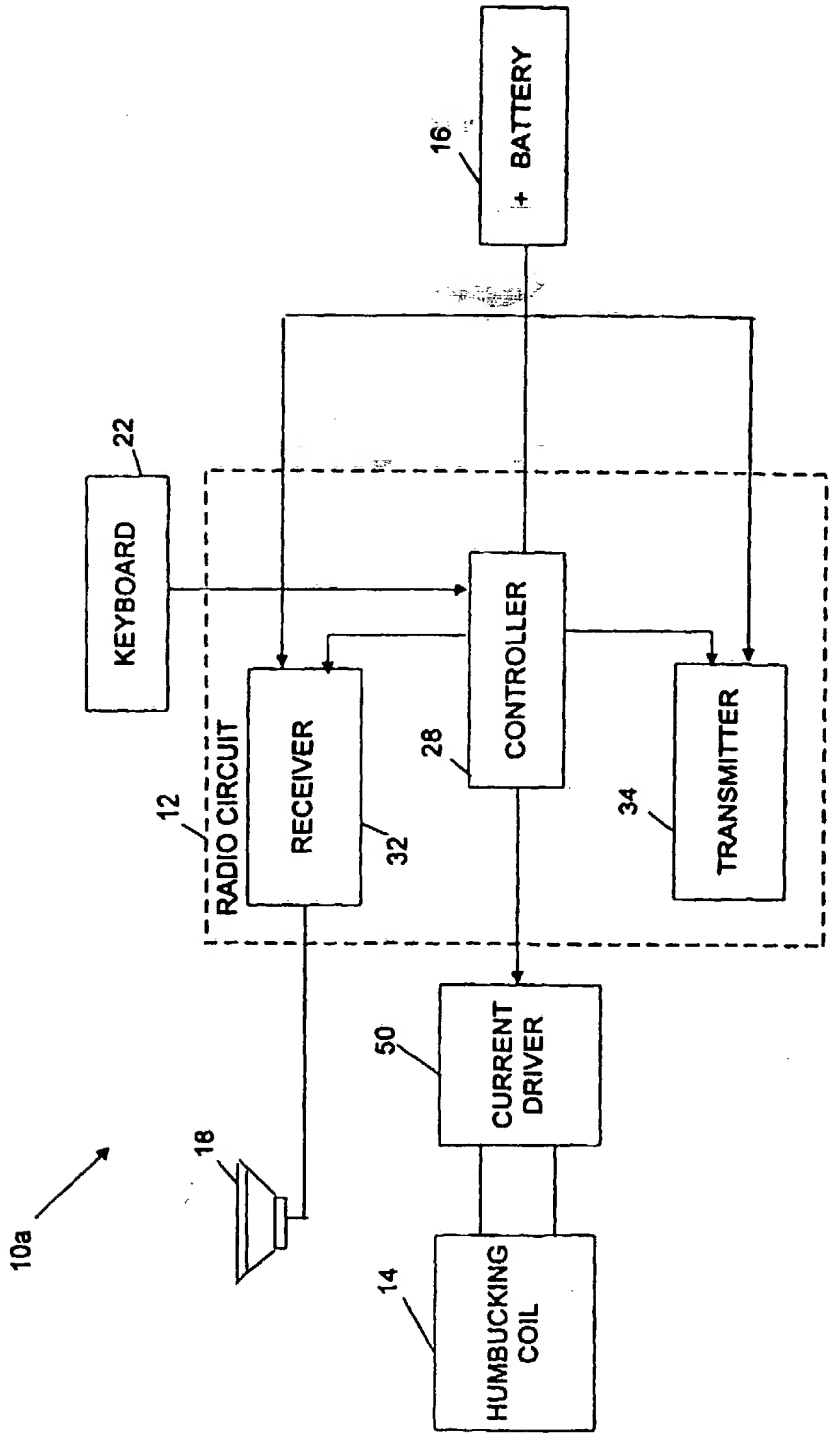

16
+ BATTERY
22
KEYBOARD
RADIO CIRCUIT
12
RECEIVER
32
28
CONTROLLER
34
TRANSMITTER
50
CURRENT DRIVER
18
10a
14
HUMBUCKING COIL

FIG. 4